THE

NEW STAR.

A REPUBLICAN PAPER.

BY RUSSEL & DAVIS, CONCORD, NEWHAMPSHIRE.

No. XXII.---SEPT. 5, '97.

Mr. MUNROE'S *Correſpondence with the* SECRETARY OF STATE,

Is too long for the limits of our paper; and as it contains no part of the Defence he means to ſet up, of his conduct while in France, it cannot be conſidered of the firſt importance. We need not therefore apologize to our readers for the ſubſequent, rather Jacobinical

SUMMARY.

MR. MUNROE addreſſes Mr. PICKERING, to deſire a particular ſtatement of the circumſtances alluded to by him, as operating to his re-call, upon the ground, that the power lodged for this purpoſe in the hands of the Executive, muſt be intended to be exerciſed only *according to the rules of juſtice*. The Secretary replies, that it is eaſy to conceive of facts & information not only juſtifying, but requiring ſuch a meaſure, tho' not furniſhing ground for legal inveſtigation; and adds, that this power having by the conſtitution been *deliberately* and *confidentially* given to the Preſident, it cannot have been contemplated, that the propriety or expediency of particular acts of his *pleaſure* or *diſcretion* ſhould be teſted by *formal trial*, or *public diſcuſſion*. Mr. M. again denies that ſuch *conſtitutional power juſtifies* or *authorizes* an *arbitrary* or *improper* exerciſe of it, or that it deſtroys the accountability of the perſon uſing it *without ſufficient cauſe*, condemns a principle, which in *certain caſes* preſumes reſtraint againſt its being abuſed, and leaves it without reſtraint in *all others*, and aſks where the line is to be drawn between two ſpecies of power ſo oppoſite in character; a right delegated with *peculiar confidence*, he contends, ought to be exerciſed with peculiar care, as the more confidential the truſt, the greater the circumſpection neceſſary in diſcharging it; and that principles of juſtice are not to bend to executive *pleaſure*, exerciſed without *diſcretion*. He deems it unbecoming to defend by the argument of power, what cannot be juſtified at the tribunal of reaſon; and there appears no room for Mr. Pickering to contend, that every thing not *expreſſly enjoined* by the conſtitution is even *impliedly prohibited*. The Secretary in his anſwer continues to reſt firm on the conſtitutional ground firſt taken, and urges that a compliance with Mr M's requeſt, would be an unwiſe precedent. In ſupport of the doctrine, that a *diſcretion to remove*

ſhould exiſt without an *obligation to aſſign reaſons*, he inſtances certain caſes, in which the recall of a *diplomatic agent* may be *particularly* requiſite, without directly applying them to Mr. M. In a ſubſequent communication, Mr. P. offers, as a private individual, to give Mr. M. information on the ſubject, ſo far as relates to the advice given by him to the Executive, upon the occaſion. Mr. M. in reply, after premiſing that in any ſuch diſcuſſion between him and Mr. P. he ſhould not conſider Mr. P. in any other than his *official character*, having to learn his pretentions to extraordinary confidence as *an individual citizen*, expatiates largely on the principles before maintained; he reprobates the ſlaviſh and deſpotic principle that can ſuppoſe every public officer a menial ſervant to *the Preſident*, a principle which muſt neceſſarily baniſh from him all regard for *his country*, and whatever his former character, muſt from the time of his introduction into office ſink him into a mere machine and render him a dependant, not on the propriety of his own conduct, but upon the perſonal favor of his ſuperior inſtead of a watchful centinel of the public intereſts. Mr. Munroe inſtead of diſcuſſing the Secretary's *abſtract principles*, calls upon him, if he means to apply the caſes in queſtion to himſelf, openly to avow it, and preſent his proof rather than deal in inſinuations, which, without creating reſponſibility, may be intended to be underſtood as facts. Mr. M. then refers to the circumſtances attending his miſſion and recall, to his known political ſituation and opinions previous to the embaſſy being undertaken, takes a retroſpect of his conduct in his intercourſe with the French government, with the effects thereby produced of which the adminiſtration had full knowledge at the time his recall was determined upon, & concludes with ſome remarks on the preſent and paſt ſituation of the United States, and a declaration of his intention to carry the ſubject under diſcuſſion before the tribunal of the public.

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

ALEXANDRIA, AUG. 6.

Extract of a letter to a merchant in this town, dated Rotterdam, May 31, 1797.

"AT this moment our prices are merely nominal; little or nothing going on, ſince the preliminaries of peace are ſigned by the Emperor and the French Republic. Every body wiſhes to know what will be the iſſue, and if a peace with England will follow —opinions are much divided on that ſubject. The ſucceſſes the French have had, will certainly cauſe their inſiſting on ſuch terms, to which England, notwithſtanding the greateſt inclination even neceſſarily for peace, will hardly ſubmit; we therefore ſuppoſe a general peace rather diſtant, and in conſequence think prices of all colonial produce will not only keep high, but even again riſe. — All the European markets are bare of W. India produce, and the demand for Brabant, Switzerland and Leige,

is conſtantly very great; and as at preſent the communication with Germany is open again, we have very great reaſon to expect conſiderable orders from that quarter, the navigation of the Rhine having been ſo long interrupted, that country is certainly exhauſted, our proviſions will therefore ſoon be reduced to nothing, and the incumbrances the French lay on the American navigation, will ſtop the ſource from whence, in theſe moments, came almoſt alone our ſupplies. It appears thus to us, that our market will undoubtedly continue to offer great advantages.—The articles of which we have the beſt opinion, are, ſugar and coffee, becauſe they were never more ſcarce all over Europe; and even if a general peace was to take place, it would take a long time before any conſiderable ſupplies could be expected. However, the price of ſugar being, in proportion, much higher than that of coffee, we have ſtill better opinion of this laſt article, and the more ſo, as at all events the ſupplies of coffee will certainly be leſs abundant than thoſe of ſugar. Tobacco is alſo ſcarce, but prices are puſhed to ſuch a height, that we adviſe our friends to be cautious in their ſpeculations, as we are perſuaded that having advice of a good crop in America, and a general peace taking place, the decline of prices would be very great, and expoſe ſpeculators to very ſevere loſſes. Rice is kept from 40 to 41, and is alſo of a dull ſale at this moment, but the quantity on hand is not very conſiderable, and this price being already moderate, we hope to maintain it, and to be able to diſpoſe of all we have unſold, as it cannot fail, but we muſt ſoon have orders from Germany. The future fate of this article will greatly depend on the proſpect of the next crop in Southcarolina.

Odd Old Woman.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Fredrickſtown, (Mar.) to his friend in this city, dated July 6, 1797.

"There is an old lady at the poor-houſe of this county, who has now lived 8 days without taking any kind of nouriſhment; during that time ſhe has ſtood fixed in one poſture; ſhe only raiſes her hand now and then to drive the flies from her face, and ſheds tears when urged to ſet down or is ſpoken to. She held her head inclined forward, with her eyes caſt down. I would challenge all the limners and ſtatuaries to exhibit ſo expreſſive a picture of ſorrow. Time has been planting wrinkles on her brow, and age has veil'd with hoary hairs her temples; and a mere ſkeleton as far as ſkin and bones can conſtitute one; a deep hollow in her cheeks; and a wanneſs in

her features, which is copiously bedewed with trickling ſtreams of tears; and eyes faſtened down on the ſpot, are the ſtriking outlines of this real Niobe. She has not laid down to ſleep theſe eight days, but ſtood ſtill in one place night and day.—She evidently labours under a profound melancholy, which is aggravated by being forced from home among ſtrangers, in whoſe preſence ſhe has diſcovered a ſhy timidity theſe four years. Since ſhe has been here, ſhe has not ſpoken more than three or four ſentences; one—when ſhe told the keeper of the poor that the young woman who came with her was her daugther. I tried all in my power to make her anſwer ſome queſtions I put to her. Several Divines applied religious conſolation, and entreated her to diſcloſe her diſtreſs, but all in vain; yet to day her daughter returned, and ſhe appeared deſirous of throwing her arms around her neck, and wiſhed to go away with her.

"From her conduct it is plain ſhe underſtands every thing that is ſpoken to her.—She was always ſubject to deſpondency, but theſe laſt four years ſhe never would eat in the day time; the victuals being placed in her room, at midnight ſhe would riſe and eat them. The inhabitants of the town go to the poor houſe in crowds to ſee her. To day, I have been told, ſhe drank a quart of water, and eat a little corn bread. She had been faſting in a ſimilar way for eleven days, ſome years ſince, and I believe ſhe will get over it this time."

NEWYORK, AUG. 16.

SINGULAR EVENT.

The following ſingular circumſtance happened on Sunday, 6th Aug. at Philadelphia: A bullock being hard drove through ſeveral ſtreets of the city, became enraged, and meeting a negro, who attempted to ſtop him, near the Pennſylvania hoſpital, knocked him down, and after butting him ſeveral times, ſtept acroſs his body, and rolled over him ſeveral times in the ſame manner as a horſe rolls over on the graſs,

to the great surprise of many spectators, some of whom in vain attempted to drive him off. At length a negro man struck him on the head with a bludgeon, which broke in two in his hand; thus stunning the creature, he cut his throat with a knife, and the beast bled to death as he lay on the man's body, who was taken from under him apparently dead, and was considered so by several persons who left him, as they thought in that condition; but one of the spectators more thoughtful than the rest, ran to the hospital for help, where Dr. Woodhouse happened to be in company with Dr. Hornfield, one of the resident physicians of the house, who went together to the spot and opened a vein in both arms, whereupon the man revived, and though very much hurt, was living the 9th Aug. with some hopes of his recovery.—The creature had no horns, and looked about the head, like one of the buffaloe breed.

IRISH NEWS.

We have it in our power to lay before the public, the following important particulars.—A gentleman from Ireland received a letter on Thursday evening, from his connexions there, stating the dissentions in that country had arisen to a most alarming pitch. That the Duke of Leinster has enclosed his titular badge, under cover to the King, acquainting his Majesty he could no longer consent to wear as an ensign of rank and honor, that which was become a mark of disgrace, and that he wished only to be known as a United Irishman. —That the post master general of Ireland has resigned his office, at least worth 30001. sterl. per ann. declaring he could no longer reconcile himself holding an office under the present order of things, and that he is also a United Irishman.—That the city of Dublin has proclaimed itself for the United party, and declares any attempts of the government to coerce them will produce open rebellion.

The letter was written in Dublin—we regret we have not been able to ascertain its date, but the gentleman to whom it came was but a few hours in the city, and left it on Friday morning, without giving any publicity to the account he had received. He had engaged his passage to return to Ireland, but the letter advises him to remain in this country until he hears something further from home. We have every reason from the respectability of our authority to give full credence to the above.

BOSTON, AUG. 19.

From Plymouth, we learn, that on the 10th inst. the

frame of a building, three ſtories high, was raiſed—about 34 perſons were in the upper ſtory, pinning, &c. In an inſtant, from ſome circumſtance, the whole frame fell, and the perſons came to the ground amidſt the fragments of the falling building. But to the aſtoniſhment of every body, not one perſon was killed; and but one or two whoſe bones were broken, although 21 were conſiderably wounded;—and all of them are in a fair way to recover.

NEW * STAR.

CONCORD, SEPT. 5.

In this town, the votes for Federal Repreſentatives were, for

PELEG SPRAGUE	26,
EDW. S. L. LIVERMORE	22,
WOODBURY LANGDON	21.

In Portſmouth, Langdon had 387, *Livermore* 38, *Sprague* 21.

OF PEACE.

The firſt enquiry, and the moſt intereſting object, is the eſtabliſhment of a PEACE in Europe—This event appears not far diſtant, as reſpects England and France—but perhaps other powers may be embroiled, ere that is ratified—The Italian States, the republic of Venice, Genoa, and Switzerland, are ſaid to be attacked with a Revolutionary Fever.—The King of Pruſſia is aſſembling an army in Weſtphalia; in Saxony and Francenia, recruiting goes on.—It is ſaid, that the Emperor continues his preparations as if no peace was expected.—The project of raiſing the Hungarians in a mass is not given over.

The IRISH AFFAIRS,

wear a new aſpect, according to accounts to July 1ſt, reſpecting the Battle; the conſpiracy ſuppreſſed; the diſaffected daily arreſted and puniſhed, and numbers continually returning to their allegiance—Under London, July 4, it is ſaid, "The perſons who have within a few days taken the oath of allegiance, in the North of Ireland, are computed to be upwards of 2000, and many are daily following the example."

The Engliſh Fleet MUTINY,

is ſaid to be wholly ſuppreſſed, and the ſailors returned to their duty; ſome of the ring leaders have been executed.

The BANK of ENGLAND,

is getting into better credit—Cash is paid at it—The Bank of Venice has failed; this was deemed the ſafeſt bank in Europe; Buonaparte confiſcated conſiderable property belonging to the King of England, found in this bank.

There were lying in Breſt road, May 27, 17 ſhips of the line, 7 frigates, and 5 corvettes—were to be ſoon joined by three 110 gun ſhips, and to go on a ſecret expedition—ſuppoſed, to Newfoundland or Halifax.

Conſiderable quantities of goods have been ſhipped in England and received in France without interruption.

In Our Own COUNTRY,

We have but few events of attractive importance—The Baltimore account of Mr. Pinkney's invitation to return

Paris, is contradicted in Philadelphia. —The Yellow Fever is making small ravages in Philadelphia, and some other populous places

General KOSCIUSKO arrived at Philadelphia the 18th Aug.—An ordinary salute was paid him—He was brought to shore in a barge rowed by 8 negroes of republic; landed welcomed with 3 cheers; drawn in his carriage to his lodgings by the citizens—his wounds recently him—his spirits are good.

HORRID! HORRID!—If fact. Extract of a letter from London, June 5.

"The Administration here has received a letter written by a Mr. Morris, who says he was at St. Domingo, and in the confidence of Santhonax. That Santhonax hired a number of persons to go into the United States, and set fire to the populous towns. That some had returned, received their reward, and had gone thence again. The writer mentions their names. One of the Ministry has furnished Mr. King a copy of the letter."

PARIS, JULY 11.

A Courier which arrived yesterday from Italy, has brought dispatches for the Directory; in which Gen. Buonaparte announces that negotiations with the Emperor continued.

JULY 12.

Recent and authentic accounts inform us that Lord Malmsbury, upon his arrival at Lille, paid a visit to the French legation, who returned it the next day. The first conference took place yesterday — As far as we can judge by the first interview, and by appearances the least equivocal, the two legations will enter upon their negotiations with equal interests, and equal dispositions for Peace. We may, therefore, without reserve, resign ourselves to the hopes of an immediate Peace.

Wm. Turrell's estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed administrator on the estate of WM. TURRELL, late of Canterbury, deceased, and has taken upon him that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs: And all persons having any demands against said estate, are required to exhibit their accounts at the subscriber's house in Canterbury, for settlement; and those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to

LEAVITT CLOUGH,
Administrator.

Canterbury, Sept. 2. 1797.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

THE Celebration of the Anniversary of *Concord Musical Society* is to be held in the Meeting-House, (in order to accommodate the audience) on Tuesday, the 12th of September next, where an Oration is to be delivered by Mr. PHILIP CARRIGAIN, jun. and other exercises performed. The exercises to begin at two o'clock P. M. ——☞ The Members of the Society are requested to meet at the Town House, punctually at one o'clock, P. M.

By order of the President,
OBADIAH CARIGAIN,
Clerk.

Concord, Aug. 25, 1797.

☞ *THE* STAR-*cuſtomers, who Joſeph Eaton now ſupplies, are informed that the pay is due to ſaid Eaton for all the papers they have received ſince Mr. Martin ceaſed riding.*

☞ Thoſe who are in arrear for papers which Mr. Martin carried, are deſired to pay Mr. Eaton, who has their accounts.

RUSSEL & DAVIS.

JOSEPH EATON, POST,

Is determined to obſerve punctuality in the diſcharge of his duty to his cuſtomers—and aſks only as punctual returns—*He hopes thoſe whoſe firſt quarter is out will chearfully pay the ſmall bills—to enable him to keep in good terms with the Printers.* *Aug.* 22, '97.

☞ *A GREAT COAT,*

was lately found in the ſtreet——*The owner may hear of it by enquiring at the* NEW STAR *Office.* *Aug.* 22.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, either by notes of hand or book account, are hereby requeſted to make payment at or before the laſt day of Sept. next;—If they do not, ANOTHER mode of collection will be choſen, and no further notice will be given.

Will be received in payment, Caſh, Beef Cattle at what they are worth, Salts of Lye, and almoſt any kind of Country Produce—Fair Promiſes will not anſwer any longer.

EBENEZER EATON.

Bradford, Aug. 7, 1797. 19

Wm. Burley's eſtate.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM BURLEY, late of Saudbornton, yeoman, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit them for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

SARAH BURLEY, Executrix.

Sandbornton, Aug. 15, 1797.

N. B. Said SARAH BURLEY will attend on the buſineſs at her houſe, on the firſt Tueſdays of the five following months, from two to ſix o'clock, afternoon; beginning the firſt Tueſday of September next.

LIBERTY BRIDGE.

THE Subſcribers of ſaid Bridge are hereby notified to meet at the houſe of Mr JOHN CARTER, *in Bow, on Monday the* 11*th day of September next.—Thoſe who hold ſubſcription papers are deſired to bring them in—and thoſe in arrear are requeſted to make payment.*

☞ *As the Undertakers have been at very great expence in building ſaid Bridge, which is now paſſable, it is hoped they will receive ſome donation from thoſe who wiſh to contribute to the public good.*

ISAAC MOOR, S. Clerk.

Bow, Aug. 25, 1797.

FOR SALE,

Surveyor's Warrants.

WANTED,

A few pounds of coarſe Sheep's Wool.